

# DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862

NO. 6

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(THE LOWEST RATES TO BE GIVEN TO ADVERTISERS.)

For one square, one year, \$10.00—each additional square \$1.00	For one square, one year, \$10.00—each additional square \$1.00
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## P. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

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## Nashville Union.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

The river like the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy is on the decline at this point.

### Then and Now.

It is now one year since the rebels began the war against the government by the attack upon Fort Sumter. We have gathered some of the declarations made at that time by Secessionists of their intentions and expectations. Their poor dupes believed firmly that in a few days they would be in Washington, driving away Lincoln and his Cabinet in disgrace. Alas, how changed! Then the flag floated nowhere in the Cotton States, save on the coast of Florida. Now it floats triumphantly on the soil of every State. Then the Government, so to speak, had neither army nor navy. Now the best army and navy in the world. Then the South was prosperous, peaceful and happy. Now it is one vast hour of mourning.

These Secessionists were proud, defiant, confident, intolerant. Now they are insolent, dispondent, fearful and desperate.

But then and now alike false, deceitful, mendacious, unscrupulous, mean, overbearing towards the weak, and cringing and fawning towards the strong. We ask our friends to read these old extracts and lay them carefully away. They will be very instructive to those who wish to know how the war was brought on.

### "The Attack on Washington."

On the 12th of April last the honorable Mr. Walker, Secretary of War of the Confederate States, held the following language at Montgomery, Alabama:

"No man, he said, could tell where the war this day commenced would end, but he would prophesy that the flag which now floats the breeze here would float over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington before the first of May. Let them try Southern civility and test the extent of Southern resources, and it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself."

Such being the publicly avowed belief of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, we quote in illustration of similar "threats," the following excerpts taken from leading Southern journals, merely premising that we could greatly add to their number if it were essential to the purpose:

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 13.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—Nothing is more probable than that President Davis will soon march an army through North Carolina and Virginia to Washington. Those of our volunteers who desire to join the Southern army as it shall pass through our borders, had better organize at once for the purpose, and keep their arms, accoutrements, uniforms, ammunition, and knapsacks in constant readiness.

From the New Orleans Picayune, of April 13.

The first fruits of a Virginia secession will be the removal of Lincoln and his Cabinet, and whatever be can carry away to the water neighborhood of Harpersburg or Cincinnati—perhaps to Buffalo or Cleveland.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig, of April 20.

Major Ben McCullough has organized a force of five thousand men to seize the Federal Capital the instant the first blood is spilled. The Montgomery Advertiser says this intelligence is from a Virginia gentleman now in Washington city, who had it direct from McCullough's own lips.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, of April 23.

The capture of Washington city is perfectly within the power of Virginia and Maryland, if Virginia will only make the proper effort by her constituted authorities; nor is there a single moment to lose, the entire population pant for the onset; there never was half the unanimity among the people before, nor a title of the zeal upon any subject that is now manifested to take Washington, and drive from it every Black Republican who is a dweller there.

From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea there is one mind about of fierce resolve to capture Washington city at all and every human hazard. The filthy cage of unclean birds must and will assuredly be purified by fire. The people are determined upon it, and are clamorous for a leader to conduct them to the onslaught. That leader will assuredly arise, aye, and that right speedily.

From the Goldsboro' (N. C.) Tribune, of April 24.

We understand that Dunca K. McRae, Esq., who came here last night, bears a special order for one regiment of North Carolina troops to march to the city of Washington. They are to be ready in forty-eight hours from the notice. This is by order of Gov. Ellis.

To have gained Maryland is to have gained a host. It insures Washington city, and the ignominious expulsion of Lincoln and his body-guard of Kansas cut-throats from the White House. It makes good the words of Secretary Walker at Montgomery in regard to the Federal Metropolis. It transfers the lines of battle from the Potomac to the Pennsylvania border.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of April 24.

North Carolina will send her full quota of troops to unite in the attack on Washington city. Our streets are alive with soldiers and officers, many of the latter being here to tender their companies to the Governor. Washington city will soon be too hot to hold Abraham Lincoln and his Government. North Carolina has said it, and she will do it. She can make good her declaration.

### From the Buffalo (Ala.) Express, of April 25.

With independent Virginia on one side and the secessionists of Maryland (who are doubtless in the majority) on the other, our policy at this time should be to seize the old Federal Capital and take old Lincoln and his Cabinet prisoners of war. Once get the Heads of the Government in our power, and we can demand any terms we see fit; and thus, perhaps, avoid a long and bloody contest.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Journal, of April 27.

A correspondent writing from Georgetown, (S. C.) under date of April 26th, makes inquiry about a report that had got about there that three regiments of troops had left North Carolina to join Lincoln. What an idea! When North Carolina troops join old Abe it will be at the point of the bayonet, and he at the sharp end. When North Carolina regiments go to Washington, and they will go, they will stand side by side with their brethren of the South. What fool could have put in circulation such a report!

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Southern Recorder, of April 30.

The government of the Confederate States must possess the city of Washington. It is folly to think it can be used any longer as the headquarters of the Lincoln Government, as no access can be had to it except by passing through Virginia and Maryland. The District of Columbia cannot remain under the jurisdiction of the United States Congress without humiliating Southern pride and defeating Southern rights. Both are essential to greatness of character, and both must cooperate in the destiny to be achieved.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier wrote from Montgomery, Ala., under date of the 28th ultimo, as follows:

"The aspect of Montgomery at this time is anything but peaceful, and with the presence of so many troops in the capital at once, the people are beginning to realize the fact that we are in the midst of war, as well as to feel assured that vigor and energy characterize the Administration. In the churches to-day, prayers were offered for the success of our arms during the war. The desire for taking Washington, I believe, increases every hour, and all things, to my thinking, seem tending to this consummation. We are in lively hope that before three months roll by, the government, congress, departments, and all, will have removed to the present Federal Capital."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, writing from Montgomery, Alabama, under date of April 20, immediately after the receipt of the telegraphic intelligence announcing the attack of the Baltimore mob on the Massachusetts troops, communicated the following:

"In the evening bonfires were built in front of the Exchange Hotel, and from the vast crowd which assembled, repeated cheers were given for the loyal people of Baltimore. Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, had arrived in the city in the afternoon, and as soon as it was known, there were loud calls for him. His reception was most enthusiastic and some minutes elapsed before he could commence his remarks. He made a brief but very eloquent address, full of spirit. He is in favor of marching immediately on Washington, and so stated, to which the crowd responded in deafening and prolonged cheers."

At the "flag presentation" which preceded the departure of the second regiment of South Carolina for Richmond, the following remarks were made by Colonel Kershaw on taking the colors:

"Sergeant Gordon, to your particular charge is committed this noble flag. Plant it wherever honor calls. If opportunity offers, let it be the first to kiss the banner of Heaven from this point of the Capitol at Washington."—(National Intelligencer, May 9th.)

"SUBSTITUTES."—A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, at Richmond, writes as follows:

Our chief article of commerce now-a-days is a commodity known in the market as "substitutes." The article has risen from \$100 to \$200, again to \$500, and from that to \$1000 and \$1500. The cheapest kind now offering commands \$500 readily. A wretch named Hill, has been making enormous sums, as much as from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a day, by plundering substitutes, some of whom are the very scum of the earth, while others are poverty-stricken Marylanders of high social position at home and men of real moral worth. A friend of mine bought a substitute from Hill for \$400. He saw Hill give the poor devil \$100 and put the remaining \$400 in his pocket. As my friend went out the door, he met a gentleman, who told him he had just paid \$1,500 for a substitute.

On this sum, it is possible the substitute received \$200, and Hill the other \$1,300. To-day he went up Main street with at least fifty men at his heels. You may therefore infer that he coins money more rapidly than the Yankee distiller, Stearns, now in jail with Botta, who used to make \$4,000 a day by furnishing his vile stuff to Southern soldiers.

The fact is, this business of buying and selling substitutes is abominable all around. The men who come here from the country to buy them are run mad until they get them—they are absolutely crazy with fear lest they should fail to obtain them—and seem willing to spend their last dollar in the effort. On the other hand, the exhibition of his persons to which the substitute is subjected, is ridiculous and disgusting. He is stripped to the skin, percussed, anasticated, examined from top to toe, like a horse showing off his paces. A lovely business, truly.

Where are all the thousands who were volunteering all so fast?

### Two Mammoth Counterfeit Establishments Broken Up in St. Louis.

For some time past, says the St. Louis News, the suspicions of the Chief of Police have been directed to the three story house, No. 7 Targee street, and on Sunday night last a search was made. In a back room on the first floor were found a complete set of engravers' tools, and a printing press up stairs; the officers found upward of \$10,000 in counterfeit Indiana one dollar bills, signed and ready to be circulated and neatly done up in \$500 packages. A pocket book containing an unfinished \$10 U. S. Treasury Note; the back only being printed, was taken from a coat hanging in the room. A man named Wolkey was arrested, and in the coat was found a certificate bearing his name. Wolkey denied all knowledge of the criminal business, but said that a man named Walker boarded at the house and owned the tools. This Walker was known to be a notorious counterfeiter, who also went by the name of Hill. For the time being he could not be found, but on Tuesday night he was arrested at a house in Dubreuil street, while working at the engraver's bench in copying a U. S. ten dollar Treasury Note.

A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of upward of \$100,000 in counterfeit U. S. tens, and all the implements of the counterfeiter's art. The plates used in printing the United States Treasury Notes are of steel, and have been pronounced by good judges a fine specimen of the art. A steel plate for counterfeiting \$5 Treasury Notes was also found, as well as some eight or ten blank plates, in course of preparation. In addition to these, a finished plate for counterfeiting \$20 bills on the Bank of Wayneburg, Pa., was secured. Of the immense quantity of Treasury Notes seized, only some \$25,000 were nearly finished. This amount was found strung by a thread in a room, for the purpose of drying. The other bills were quite unfinished, being printed on but one side, and lacking the various colors. The presses, engravers' tools, etc., as well as the bogus paper obtained in both establishments, were removed to the private office of the Chief of Police.

### Island No. Ten.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic states that Major General MacCall, formerly of the United States Adjutant General's office, who was in command of the Confederate force, and delivered his sword to Gen. Pope, two months ago spoke in Memphis, declaring he would die a thousand deaths sooner than surrender to Federalists. His companion in arms, Gen. Grant, reminded him of the circumstance while our officers were conversing with them for a few moments. The rebels surrendered twelve regiments, comprising 5,000 men; 2,000 men escaped by swimming and wading Reelfoot lake, and reaching the river some distance below. After taking possession of the Island, the writer had an excellent opportunity to notice and hear of the efforts produced by huge mortar shells. If, as if animals had, burrowed, are visible where the missiles fell without exploding, and large trees were broken like twigs. Where the fire proved true, and they did burst, the destructive property was apparent—timber for a hundred yards around bearing scars, and hollows being scooped out of the earth. Yet, from the great precautions taken by the enemy, only three men were killed, although the prisoners tell of many narrow escapes. Once, while a group of officers were sitting at dinner, one of the great shells fell suddenly among them, crashing through the table. All scattered and got safely away before it exploded. Another struck on the floating battery, dismounted a gun and burst, but all on board were, at the moment, down below. The rebels regarded their huge visitors as curiosities, and fragments were found put away in many tents, carefully labelled. The captured officers are in unusually good spirits, state that they have long been wishing to go North for their health, and are glad of the opportunity. If feeling sorry for the late result, they state that when the Confederate government decided to make a stand at No. 10, it was thought Beauregard, at Corinth, would be victorious in time to reinforce the former position. They acknowledge the reverse to be a great one; and an officer remarked, "the effects will be sad along the river from here to New Orleans."

Among the prizes taken are two small mortars, now on board the Benton—old English pieces, made in George the 3rd's time, and stamped with his seal. Their metal is a composition not now used in gun manufacture. The correspondent met two editors also in the captured army—Mr. Glisum, formerly of the Vicksburg Sun, and Mr. McDaniel, of the Columbia Herald. They appeared exceedingly disconcerted, and would much rather, probably, face their familiar devils as formerly, and turnish copy, than go into a military prison.

The war cry of the rebels in Greece is: "Death to the Germans and Bavarians! For United Greece."

### Southern Patriots.

When the history of this rebellion shall be written, in the full light and development of its marvellous facts, there are none who will receive a higher meed of praise than the loyal men of the South. Holding fast their integrity under afflictions the most distressing, amid insult and reproach, and contumely, they suffered in silence and waited. Like men inhumed in the bottom of a fallen well, and listening to the blows of their friends above who are doiling for their relief, they have suffered none the less, that they were powerless to help themselves, and their cries for relief were unavailing if not unheard. The following article from the Cleveland Plaindealer, indicates that they are not forgotten by the lovers of their country.

UNION LEAGUES IN THE SOUTH.—Reports of Union Leagues in Southern cities, are more than vague rumor. Their existence is verified by the rebel press. They are so formidable that Southern papers feel called upon to give open warning of them. at the risk of informing the North, of a fact which can but gratify and encourage us. These leagues are organized with the utmost secrecy, held secret meetings and have pass-words, grips, &c., by which the members may be known, one to the other. It is said that leagues exist in every important city in rebellion, that they communicate one with another, and are well informed of the operations of the Federal army. Great must be the devotion of men to the old flag, when, amid the terrorism that reigns wherever rebel rule exists, they band together at the risk of their lives, if detected, and strike hands for the Union.

It costs little to be a patriot here in the North, but when men, amid the fierce insanity which sweeps over the South, retain in the deep recesses of their hearts a love for the Republic which cannot be extinguished by circumstances which may surround them; when they form Union organizations surrounded by thousands who would be ready to spill their blood on the slightest suspicion; and in the face of dangers our peaceful society can never appreciate, establish communication with similar leagues in far distant cities so that a sympathy of feeling and of action may be maintained, those men are Patriots. Their names should be collected, when the object of the war is accomplished and the Union restored, and handed down to posterity engraved on imperishable tablets.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer dated Beauregard, March 31, gives some further particulars of the condition of affairs at that point. We make the following extracts:

The chief interest is at present mainly centered in the proposed investment of Fort Macon, which is situated about equi-distant from Beaufort and Morehead City, across Beaufort Sound. The distance from these places to the Fort is about a mile and a quarter. It is a small fortification, but very strongly built, and is garrisoned by about six hundred men, under the command of Col. White (not Smith, as before reported), formerly an officer of the United States Army, and a graduate of West Point.

The Fort is supplied with sufficient of certain kinds of provisions to last for several months, but of others the stock is very short. Col. White, who appears to be a misanthropic, sullen and unhealthy style of man, threatened to shell Beaufort if his fresh provisions were stopped. They have been stopped, but as many of his troops belong to and have relatives and friends in that city, he has probably thought better if it, his threat not having been executed. He compensates himself for this, however, by firing upon every fishing smack or other craft, however small, which attempts to pass between Beaufort and Morehead City, both of which places are occupied by Union troops. The reduction of the Fort is but a question of time and labor, but Col. White is evidently disposed to put our forces to all the trouble possible, there seeming to be no other reason for his refusing to surrender at discretion what he must soon be forced to give up.

The stars and bars float defiantly over the fort, and with a glass the sentinels can be seen pacing to and fro upon the ramparts. Col. White has taken down the light-house to the left of the fort, and burned other buildings, in order to leave nothing to interfere with the range of the guns, which are placed on batteries.

Morehead City and Beaufort are occupied by a detachment. The Union flag which floats over Beaufort was found at the post-office in that place.

DEATH OF "GOVERNOR" JOHNSTON.—There seems to be no doubt that George W. Johnston, the "Provisional Governor of Kentucky," was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. An officer of the Union army who knew him well says he saw and recognized his dead body. We are informed that during the Sunday fight he served as an aid to General Breckinridge, but on Monday he joined the ranks as a private, and while thus engaged was shot. —Low Journal.

### The Mississippi Unlocked.

The details of the battle near Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee, absorb so much of the public attention and interest, that the victory at Island No. 10 and its results, are almost overshadowed. Yet this victory was one of the most momentous and decisive in the war, ranking only second to that at Fort Dodelson. The battle at Pittsburg Landing was greater both as to the number of troops engaged and the determined valor shown on both sides, than any that has yet been fought in the campaign, but the triumph at No. 10, though comparatively bloodless, was of higher importance than anything which has occurred in the West since the opening up of the Cumberland river. Not only have upwards of five thousand rebels been disarmed and taken prisoners, with a large number of officers, from Generals down—not only has a vast amount of artillery, military stores, &c., changed hands—not only have the material results been of immense magnitude—but points have been gained of the most decided consequence in the further prosecution of the war on the Mississippi.

For a long time Columbus stood as the rebel Gibraltar of the West, magnificent in its array of battlements and bristling cannon, and in all the appliances belonging to a stupendous military stronghold. But Columbus, vast as were its defensive works, was not considered formidable enough against the forces of the Union, and the quick eye of Beauregard selected Island No. 10 as more invulnerable and better adapted to the purposes of war. He was undoubtedly correct. We question if another point could have been chosen along the banks of the river to New Orleans affording equal chances of success against our army and gunboats. Gen. MacCall, a soldier for thirty years, pronounced it, in his General Orders, "the key of the Mississippi," and other officers in the rebel service believed it to be the most invulnerable position that could be found to obstruct the Federal advance. We take them at their word, and say now that the capture of Island No. 10 is tantamount to the virtual opening up of the great stream. Something is still said about Fort Osceola, Randolph and Pillow. The armament of the two former was nearly, if not quite all removed to No. Ten. There is no enemy in force at either of them. Recent movements have compelled the Confederates to reform their military line, and we think it will now be found to stretch from Fort Pillow on the left to Corinth on the right, with perhaps Grand Junction in the center, thus abandoning Jackson. Every energy of the enemy is concentrated for the defence of Memphis, and all else is subordinated to this one grand endeavor.

But while the rebels are exhibiting the utmost activity in preparations for the new impending conflict, the Union forces are rapidly arranging to follow up their recent glorious victories and attack, pursue and destroy the enemy. The remaining divisions of Gen. Buell's command have now reached Pittsburg Landing, and Gen. Halleck will be in command of all the forces there, in person. A large number of transports have been engaged to convey Gen. Pope's army to Memphis, and some of the gunboats have already started. The fears and apprehensions of the Memphis secessionists are not unfounded. We much mistake the signs of the times if May-day does not find the Union soldiers safely quartered and firmly established in the commercial capital of Tennessee, and the rebel hordes disorganized and scattered in the Gulf States. Island No. 10 is the key of the Mississippi, says Gen. MacCall. Perhaps he little appreciated the full force of his words when he said that.—Missouri Republican, 12th.

A correspondent of the New York World gives us an idea of the jolt which the firing of a thirteen inch mortar makes:

Some interesting facts are told concerning the tremendous draught caused by the vacuum of the discharged mortar. Pieces of clothing have been brought from a distance into the boat, and yesterday morning the metal button from the jacket of one of the gunners, lying a few feet in front of the mortar, was broken clean from its stem and sucked into the mortar, where it was found immediately afterward. Several men have been knocked down by the wind, though fifty yards away from the piece when it was fired.

MAIL ROBBERY ARRESTED.—On Tuesday last, Special Agent Tyner, of the Post office Department, with the assistance of Nick Gardner, route agent on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrested a young man, aged nineteen or twenty years, and son of the postmistress at Aurora, Ind., on a charge of robbing the mails. His arrest was effected by means of decoy letters, and money known to have been stolen from the mails was found on his person, and also a large package of envelopes found in his trunk. This parceling at the Aurora office has been going on for a considerable time. The culprit was taken to Indianapolis.—(Ind. Press, &c.)

## SUNDRIES FOR SOUTHERN MONEY.

- 50 boxes BLACK TEA.
- 20 barrels Crushed and Powdered SUGAR.
- 20 boxes VIRGINIA TOBACCO.
- 20 boxes STAR CANDLES.
- 20 boxes SODA-T-BA. each
- 20 cases No. 12 the each
- 20 lbs. MOLASSES.
- 20 boxes ground GINGER.
- 2000 SHALARS.
- 20 lbs. TANNER'S OIL.
- 20 boxes TUMBLERS.
- 20 lbs. BUTTER.

These and we will sell for Southern money

TERRELLS BROTHERS,

No. 7 Market street

\$25 REWARD.

REWARD, by the name of H. S. WEBER, belonging to the 1st Regt. 9th Ohio Infantry, who was taken on the 24th and 25th of March, 1862, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. The person or persons who will deliver up the said H. S. WEBER, or who will give information leading to his recovery, will be rewarded with \$25.00. This reward will be paid by the Government of the Confederate States.

H. H. HANMER.

RE